

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

There was a dirty, humorous Scotch judge who prefaced a sentence on a female criminal in this fashion: "Honest woman, what made you steal your neighbor's cow?"

CAPT. BEDFORD PIER, M. P., told his constituents in England the other day that one sailor only in each of England's 25,000 vessels was an Englishman, and that the foreign crews in the navy would navigate the ships to their own ports.

ONLY a few days ago a little boy died of hydrophobia in New York city, and on Saturday another was killed by the same dread disease. In the latter instance the lad had recently been bitten by a cat, and that the ailment really was hydrophobia is attested by Mrs. Hammond and Miss, besides the attending physician. That cats can have this disease has been strenuously denied, but this case seems to be indisputable.

TOBACCO leaves' forcing the manufacture of cigars are now being produced in New York by the progress of chemical science. The material used is a kind of brown wrapping paper, made of straw especially for this purpose. The paper, after coming from the mill, is saturated with the juice pressed from tobacco and other stuff, then sheets are pressed through a machine, which gives them the perfect appearance of the tobacco leaf, and the peculiar spots are printed on them to tobacco.

NOTING the fact that the exportation of American cottons is steadily increasing, the Pittsburgh Commercial thinks the probabilities point to the United States ultimately taking rank as the foremost exporter of cotton goods among the nations of the earth. The monthly rate of exportation during the present year has been over 800 packages, which if carried out to the close of the year will make the export for the twelve calendar months something over 100,000 packages. This is a matter of just pride to every American citizen who desires to see his country compete successfully in the consuming markets of the world.

The military force of England, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers included, is reckoned at 470,766, of which 191,834 are regular troops. The navy numbers 65,000 men. Germany has 1,687,000 troops of all arms and classes, with a naval force of 13,000. The Austrian army, including all reserves, numbers 800,000 men, with about 14,500 in the navy. Italy had 750,000 men in the army, and 10,000 sailors. Greece 40,000 land forces; Turkey can muster 310,000 fighting men; Roumania, 58,000; Serbia, 117,000; and Montenegro, 25,000.

The body of Baron De Palm, whose regular funeral was the occasion of so much comment, is soon to be cremated in the new furnace at Washington, Pa. The process will be watched by a number of scientific men, who will engage in a full discussion of the matter in all its bearings. The discussion will take place in town, so that all can hear. The boards of health of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Washington City have expressed their opinion that cremation is a safe and sanitary method of disposing of the dead. Many prominent physicians to represent them on the occasion. Many prominent journals will also send representatives, so that the whole question will be fully ventilated.

The death of Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's next friend and most trusted adviser, reminds us that many of the leading statesmen and rulers of Europe are on the threshold of the grave. Cardinal Antonelli died when seventy, though long in infirm health. He died at his post, almost broken down by arduous service in the cause of the church he loved so well. The two leading statesmen of France, Talier and Madaison, are each nearly eighty. Disraeli and Gladstone, the two greatest men in England, are both past seventy. Kaiser William and Prince Bismarck of Germany are old men; so are the Czar and Gortschakoff of Russia. Pope Pius IX. is aged and infirm, and his death at any day would surprise no one.

An enormous pump has been placed in one of the Pennsylvania metal establishments, it being of 3,200 horse power, probably the largest ever made in the country, if not in the world. It is a vertical condensing engine, ten feet stroke, with a cylinder of cast iron one hundred and ten inches in diameter, the total weight of the cylinder, with its head and bottom, being forty tons. The piston rod is fastened to the cross-head by a steel nut weighing 100 pounds. There are two fly-wheels, each thirty-five feet in diameter, and each of them weighing ninety-two tons. The walking-beam is in four parts, and weighs in all some ninety-five tons, it gives a motion to four plungers, and four pumps, raising 17,000 gallons of water per minute, from a depth of two hundred and twenty feet.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE YALE COLLEGE COLLECTION OF FOSSILS.

The great rewards which a vigorous and scientific study obtain in the virgin country of recent geological age, like the great basin country of our west, are illustrated by the results of Professor Marsh's six years of labor in this field. The expeditions under his charge have unearthed no less than thirty hundred new species of fossil vertebrate animals, and among them are some of the most significant forms ever found. Those which prove the progressive development of the horse are an example. The Odontorniths, or birds with teeth, of cretaceous age, in two orders, one of immense swiftness, with rudimentary wings, and the other small birds, with strong wings. He also found the first remains of Pterodactyl, or flying reptile, which have been discovered in this country, and has collected so many remains of reptiles that he has been able to clear up many of the obscure and important groups. Of fossil horses there are over thirty species. It is the intention of Prof. Marsh to rest from the severe work of exploration in which he has shown such energy and had such success. Hereafter he will give himself to the study and description of the immense collections in the museum of Yale college, in which probably one hundred new species remain to be described. The thorough study of this mass of ancient life cannot fail to throw light upon the extinct fauna of our country and will probably be an important addition to the knowledge of life development in general.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HER TREASURES.

I keep them in the old, old chest, that will give you the key to the treasure. The time was when the world was young, and I was a little girl, and I was the only one who knew the secret. I was the only one who knew the secret. I was the only one who knew the secret.

It was a treasure of the world, and I was the only one who knew the secret. I was the only one who knew the secret. I was the only one who knew the secret.

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THE BORDER LAND.

An article in Appleton's Journal relates a number of surprising and beautiful incidents at the hour of death. It quotes the words of a family in the village where the writer lives recently lost two daughters. The elder, named Clara, died in the winter or early spring. The younger named Anna, died in the summer. Anna was spending her last moments in talking about her teachers and companions, and suddenly looking upward, with an expression of joy and surprise, she exclaimed: "Clara! Clara! Clara!" and after a few moments of silence, in which she seemed to behold her departed sister, she died.

Among my memoranda to a pastor, several instances of a similar character are recorded. In a family of my congregation two sons died—the younger in the morning, the older in the evening of the same day. A short time before his departure, looking instantly towards a friend and saying, "I see you, I see you, I see you." He was a child of four years, and had not been told of his brother's death. His father "always believed he saw his brother."

In a family connected with my church a little girl of seven years, an only child, died. Her mother, who was a widow, had returned to her parents. They were oppressed with infirmities and toils. The only bright and joyous thing in the house was the grandchild; and their hearts were most broken by her death. Some time after the mother was seized with fatal sickness at the house of her married son, and died in a few days. A short time before the end, an expression of indescribable intelligence and rapture came upon her face, her lips moved, and the nurse bending over, was confident she pronounced the name of Elsie, her lost darling. Her mother was unable to see her, but she said: "I saw her in her shroud; but after the funeral service I was present when the surviving daughter entered her room, rushed into her arms, weeping for a moment, then suddenly raising herself she exclaimed: "But mother, don't cry for Cora; I said when I saw the sister, I will never be afflicted in the extreme."

A pious gentleman related to me the following concerning his own brother, who died about eight years ago: Two days before he died he raised his eyes to the ceiling, as if seeing something which strongly interested him, he said: "I see beautiful you are how good you are!" then stretching out his arms: "Come and take me!"

Recently a lady, a member of the church in my care, gave me the following account: Some years ago her brother, Rev. C. C. Taylor, an active businessman and Christian, was killed in a railroad disaster. Their aged mother, living in another state, was in such a low and feeble state of body and mind, that it was not thought best to inform her of the death of her son. After some weeks the time of her departure drew near, preceded by two or three days of mental restoration and activity. During those days, at one time having apparently perfect use of her faculties on all subjects, the daughter named above being present, she suddenly said: "Russell is here!" "Why, no, mother, he is not," replied the daughter, but he saw it was the father, and expressed her pleasure at seeing him.

The article in Appleton closes with the beautiful experience which heralded the death of Eberhard Stilling, grandfather of the author, Judge Stilling. Concisely stated, it is as follows: He was one day sitting alone in a wood. Leaving them he passed on. Soon a light brighter than the sun appeared before him. A plain extended beyond his vision, white with the light. There were brooks and gardens, and silvery cascades. Near him rose a glorious mansion, but when he drew near, a beautiful angel, but when he drew near, he saw it was his beloved departed daughter, Dora. "Father," she said, "you are our eternal habitation; you will come to us soon." From that hour he seemed as one enchanted, and serene and happy, soon passed away from earth.

It was a dream of a dream, of a dream to this in the narrative given to me by the granddaughters of two little girls who died. A lady who watched with the younger the last night of her life, said she should always believe the child saw angels. On the Sabbath morning following the funeral, the older sister went into her grandmother's room, and said: "I have been dreaming, I want you to tell me what it means." "What did you dream, my child?" "I thought I was walking in a wood, and my little sister met me and said: 'Come with me, and I will show you where I live now.' So she led me along till we came to a gate,

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and beyond the gate was the most beautiful place I ever saw. There was a great many people there, and little children, and all perfectly happy." The grandmother told her that thinking much of it, but when the girl had left the room she said to her daughter: "That child will die." Before the second Sabbath following she was seized with the same malady, a prevailing epidemic, which had begun to take the first. Even the beginning she told her parents, she enabled the girl to go to her father's house, and live in that beautiful place. They should not mourn for her, but prepare to meet her there. In that happy expectation she continued to her last moments. She was nine years of age; the younger was six.

My grandmothers incident is not exhausted, but let me turn in another direction. The writer in Appleton asks: "Were these visions the effect of a delicious mind—*an ari somnia*—or were they realities? Is there some expansion of the faculties at the hour of death, that enables the spirit to see the things of the celestial world, and its mysteries? Is there truth as well as poetry in Waller's famous stanza?

HICKMAN, FULTON CO., KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876.

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"Was it shot off in war?" asked Emma.

"I do not know how he lost it," said papa. "He may have lost it in a battle with a snake. All I know is that he had one hind-leg, and that in jumping over the ground he reminded one very much of a crippled soldier."

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"He had to use his wits so much that he soon came to be very wise. He used to hide under a leaf, or bunch of grass; and, by pouncing upon unwary flies, he was able to get quite a good living."

"One day he hid under a leaf, and, as he was about to pounce upon a fly, he was startled by a small cat, and generally suspended on a nail against the wall in the kitchen. This was esteemed as much a part of the necessary furniture as the crane which hung in the kitchen, and the toad was not to be moved from his place."

"Then he swam around, trying to find something to eat upon. At last he found a little hummock of earth, in the middle of the pool, and there he sat waiting for the morning. When morning came, the toad found that he was in a great square pit half full of water. It was a pit that had been dug by the gardener, in making an asparagus-bed."

"The toad could not see his way out of that day and the following night without a bite to eat. Early the next day he was delighted to see two little girls come into the garden."

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A detailed description of the returned Arctic expedition shows yet more clearly the difficulties encountered. A new name is proposed for the ocean that is supposed to surround the pole—the "Arctic Ocean." The belief of the explorers is that the ice there has been accumulating for years if not for centuries, and that the sea is never free from it. The description given of this ice shows that it is quite different from that which is found forming each winter in high latitudes and breaking up and floating southward with every open summer. At its lowest point the ice of that northernmost sea floated fifteen feet above water level, it resembled low icebergs, in places its thickness was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet. The accounts indicate, though they do not distinctly state, that this ice is motionless, and that in nature gives the direction of the shaft as to the eastward. That the ice is in separate masses is further proved by the fact that soundings were obtained at the highest latitude reached by the sledges, proving that the depth of the sea at that point was only seventy fathoms. It is possible, however, that the soundings were obtained through a hole in the ice, made by blasting.

The obstacles which this presents to the sailing of ships are now better understood. Its masses had been jammed together so as to create an utterly irregular surface, which could only be reduced so that sleds were drawn over it by making a road with the pickaxe. The actual advance made to the northward, with the greatest labor, was only seventy-three miles from the place where the Alert was harbored, but nearly four times that distance was passed over by the sledge party in dragging their loads by installments, and seventy-two days were consumed in the effort. It is evident that the task of sledging along the shore was much more arduous than that of sailing on the open sea, and that the progress of the party to the eastward was not more than twice as much, as that which went northward. The route of the western coast party after rounding Cape Henry, and reaching the west coast of the first half of their course, and south of the west for the latter half, ending in lat. eighty-two deg. ten min., and long. eighty-eight deg. thirty min. The route has been spoken of in telegrams as along the coast of the continent, particularly in referring to the expedition of Capt. Columbia, lat. eighty-three deg. seven min., long. seventy deg. thirty min., the highest land discovered; but Mr. Richard A. Proctor, commenting upon the news, says this land on the western side of the continent, or even the eastern coast party, reached the western shore of Greenland in a north-easterly direction up to lat. eighty-two deg. fifty min. and long. forty-eight deg. thirty min. The highest point reached by the expedition is now exactly specified at eighty-three deg. twenty min. twenty-six.

Before a determinate opinion can be formed as to whether these results preclude further attempts by the Smith's sound route, it will have to be shown whether the thick ribbed ice of the "Arctic Ocean" is permanent or changing in its position, and if the latter, in what manner. If it drifts at all, there is a possibility that in some years it may move southward. English writers, since the return of the expedition, seem to regard the gate by Smith's sound as hopelessly closed. They generally speak of the Spitzbergen route as the only alternative. Proctor, however, has a suggestion for expressing a hope that antarctic rather than arctic research will next be attempted. Certainly the results of the British expedition cannot be called encouraging to polar explorers, though it has furnished geographers with nearly six hundred miles of new coast, and has opened a hitherto unknown sea.—Tribune.

THE PRESIDENTIAL INAGURATION.

Following two presidents the president-elect of the United States will take the oath and enter upon his duties at noon on Monday, the fifth of March next. The precedents are in the case of president Monroe, who was re-inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1821, at Zachary Taylor, who was inaugurated on the same day of the week and month in 1849. The record in the case of Monroe is incomplete, but in the case of Taylor the Journal of the Senate shows that on Friday, the second of March, 1849, Mr. Polk, the president, sent a communication to the Senate requesting that they be met in a special session on Monday, the fifth of March, at ten o'clock a. m., as there would, on that day, be matters of interest to engage its attention. The record also shows that the Senate extended its session on March 3, by recesses, until six o'clock on Sunday morning, March 4, when the president-elect declared "ant body adjourned sine die. The term of the United States senators expires on the third of March, but this has been construed to mean until noon on the fourth of the same month. A precedent was established in 1821, as in Zachary Taylor, when the newly elected body met for the use of senators says: "On the third of March, 1851, on which day the Thirty-third Congress expired, and on which the term of one-third of the members of that body would also expire, the Senate being in session at twelve o'clock midnight, a senator (Mr. Mason, of Virginia) expressed a doubt whether the term for which he had been elected did not expire at that hour, and desired to be qualified as senator under his credentials of re-election. The Senate thereupon passed a vote of twenty-seven yeas to eleven nays, the following resolution (offered by Stephen A. Douglas):

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the second session of the Thirty-third Congress does not expire under the constitution until twelve o'clock on the fourth of March instant, the honorable James M. Mason, a senator elected from the state of Virginia is not entitled to take the oath

and beyond the gate was the most beautiful place I ever saw. There was a great many people there, and little children, and all perfectly happy." The grandmother told her that thinking much of it, but when the girl had left the room she said to her daughter: "That child will die." Before the second Sabbath following she was seized with the same malady, a prevailing epidemic, which had begun to take the first. Even the beginning she told her parents, she enabled the girl to go to her father's house, and live in that beautiful place. They should not mourn for her, but prepare to meet her there. In that happy expectation she continued to her last moments. She was nine years of age; the younger was six.

My grandmothers incident is not exhausted, but let me turn in another direction. The writer in Appleton asks: "Were these visions the effect of a delicious mind—*an ari somnia*

HOME INTERESTS.

Apple Pie.

Take apples that are very tart, slice thin; line a deep dish with rich crust, and heap with sliced apples; sprinkle with sugar, dredge flour over until white, grate in plenty of nutmeg, put in half a teacup of hot water, cover with crust and bake.

Pickling Cabbage.

First pick all large leaves off, then grate them nicely, then put them in a tub until tender, take them out and drain until all the water is out; then take vinegar, pepper, allspice, etc., one teacupful of sugar to every quart of vinegar, or more if your vinegar is very strong, boil it five or ten minutes, then pour it on the cabbage, put on weight to press down, and set away for use.

Baking Houses of Vermen.

The Journal of Chemistry says the following is fatal to all sorts of vermin: Dissolve a teaspoonful of spirit of the good housekeeper. Two pounds of alum dissolved in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it remain over the fire until all the alum is dissolved. Then apply it with a brush, while boiling hot, to every joint or crevice in the closet where rats or cockroaches intrude, to all the pantry shelves, and to the joints and crevices of bedsteads. Brush all the cracks in the floor and mopboards with this mixture. A cement of chloride of lime and powdered alum used to stop up rat holes and the walls and cracks and corners washed with the above mixture will not only keep out vermin, but will drive away rats as well as insects.

Roast Turkey.

A turkey should be well singed and cleaned of pin feathers; then draw the inward. Be sure you take every thing out that is inside. Dip the turkey into cold water; clean the gizzard, liver, heart and neck; let all soak one hour if you have time. Wash all very clean; make a dressing of two cups of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of salt, two large spoonfuls of sweet marjoram, two spoonfuls of butter, one egg, and mix them well together. Cut the skin of the turkey in the back part of the neck, that the breast may lay flat, and turn the breast with the force-meat and sew it up. If you have any more force-meat than is required for the breast, put the remainder into the body and skewer the vent, tie the legs down very tight, skewer the wings down to the sides, and tie the neck, the back and wing skinner. Bake with salt and water once, then frequently with butter; fifteen minutes before dishing, dredge with a little salt and taste with butter for the last time. This will give a fine frothy appearance and add to the flavor of the turkey. To make the turkey look like a wild turkey, live in a saucepan with a quart of water, a little pepper, salt and mace; put it on the fire and let it boil to half a pint. When done, braid up the liver very fine with a knife, and put it back into the water it was boiled in; then add the drippings of the turkey and a little flour, and give it one half hour more. Dish the gizzard with the turkey. Allow twelve minutes to a pound for the time to roast a turkey. A turkey weighing ten pounds requires two hours to roast with a clear fire, not too hot. Turn the spit very often.

Cranberry Sauce.

This is the great American dish, and the most popular one for general use, either for dinner or tea. As a relish with game, poultry and meats of all kinds, it is unequalled. To every pound of fruit add three-fourths of a pound of sugar, and one half pint of water. Stew over a moderate heat with steady fire. Be careful to cover and not to stir the fruit but occasionally shake the vessel, or remove to a gentler heat, if in danger of sticking or burning. When the cranberries are particular, being the berries will retain, to a considerable extent, their shape which is desirable and adds greatly to their appearance on the table. Boil from five to seven minutes, when they should be removed from the fire, turned into a deep dish, and set aside to cool. If to keep they should be put in a jar, in air-tight jars. Very soft berries should first be removed and those remaining thoroughly washed, after which they should be placed in scalding water for about two minutes and then taken out; this removes a portion of the acidity, and a little less sugar will be required. White sugar (granulated is best) should be used, and not too much water; the proportions given of each, it is thought, will suit the majority of tastes, but when otherwise, the quantities can be made larger or smaller, though in using sugar too freely the distinct cranberry flavor will be partially lost; some may prefer one pound of sugar where the amount specified is three-fourths, but probably others will be better pleased with less, perhaps with one half pound—especially dinner sauces—which makes the preparation very palatable, and has the advantage of being economical.

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THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Thirty-one new senators will take their seats March 4, 1877. Of these there will be vacancies caused by the death or rejection of their predecessors. Seven of the new senators have already been chosen. The October and November elections determined the political status of the twenty-four who are yet to be chosen by the newly elected legislatures of the respective states. The whole number of senators in the Forty-fifth congress will be seventy-five, and thirty-six will be republicans. In the following list are printed in italics, republicans in Roman.

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Advertisements must be sent in their favor by 8 o'clock Thursday morning to insure their appearance in Friday's paper.

JOE WORK.
The Courier Office is now thoroughly furnished with new Joe Work; also, a full supply of Lard, Tallow, and other goods. Prices, Cans, &c., and can be made in the neatest style and at low prices.

WANTED.—We want the local news of your vicinity, such as births, marriages, deaths, improvements, state of crops, etc., if your neighbor has a large hog, or a fine cow, or a good crop of cotton or corn, let us know it.

Local News.
The colored Baptist Association of this district is to hold its next annual session at Hickman.

Some prominent citizens are freely canvassing Dr. P. M. F. for the Legislature. He is a good man, and would make a good representative.

The boys are preparing for a tough little fight over the municipal election. Let peace, courtesy and personal friendship prevail.

The average of wheat in this section is said to be 10 per cent. over last year.

Some surplus means in the treasury. The poll tax has been reduced in consequence.

A train on the N. & N. W. Railroad, Saturday last, had the ladies coach precipitated down an embankment some 15 feet, wounding several elderly passengers.

Capt. W. B. Porter, some years ago the owner of a saw mill, near Hickman, is one of the Democrats named for the Louisiana Legislature.

The City Council Tuesday night elected H. A. Tyler, Mayor, to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Davis, deceased. A good election, and one that will give general satisfaction.

The citizens meeting Saturday night, presented the following municipal ticket: Mayor—Jno. A. Tyler, J. C. Bondurant, W. D. Porter, J. C. Bondurant, S. N. White and W. L. Gardner.

Our city government has been engaged in several good improvements. The city wharf has been nicely graveled—which is a decided improvement. The West Hickman levee is now being graveled.

Some young ladies and gentlemen have organized a literary and musical society which meets every Monday night. It is quite an improving adjunct to Hickman society, and more should join it.

The enterprise of a steam ferry from Hickman to certain points in Missouri will not be accomplished this winter. Everybody wants it, but with few exceptions everybody wants somebody else to build it. When times get better it will be a fixed fact.

The great issue in the approaching city election is to re-nominate an amendment in the revised ordinances entitled an act relating to the several acts as to road and to amend and amend, &c. No wonder the intense excitement which characterizes the ward politicians.

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, be sure you are suffering from a cold. You are nine times out of ten harboring laziness, which will finally engulf you in ruin. The remedy is "go to work."

Some of our exchanges are ungenerously referring to the Fulton Fair as a "deciding issue." Munkie, it is only seeking to strengthen itself. It will prove the liveliest affair next year in the history of Fairs. Mark that Fulton is getting her pride and ambition fairly aroused.

The building of a railroad into New Madrid has stimulated the people between Hickman and that point to discuss the idea of a connecting link between the two points. It is believed by many that our railroad will reach out for this connection next spring. The old levee and railroad charter will be in admirably.

The public generally, especially the school teachers, hail with pleasure the efforts of Bondurant & Drewry, to establish tobacco sales at Hickman. The market at this point is needed, and dealers recognize it. All that is needed, is an earnest, energetic effort, and a splendid market is the result. There is nothing that will do the business interest of Hickman more good, and hence one of all should lend a friendly assistance.

Apples.
A splendid lot of Northern Apples, for sale, at dees BONDURANT & DREWRY'S.

Splendid Opportunity.—The Auction sale of the large stock of goods of J. H. Davis, deceased, commences tomorrow. This stock embraces books, groceries, hardware, queensware, pictures, picture frames, wall paper, confectioneries, and various and sundry classes of goods too numerous to mention. The attention of merchants is invited to this stock, as it is composed of many articles in large quantities and they will be sold at a low price to suit purchasers. The ladies especially would do well to attend, as there are many articles to suit housekeepers, which will not doubt be obtained at a bargain.

Terms of Sale.—All sums amounting to \$5 or less, cash; over \$5, on 12 months credit, good security, etc.

Prizes.
Wm. Frenz has received a splendid collection of books, chromos, and all kinds of goods suitable for Christmas and New Year presents. A most beautiful assortment of chromos, will be awarded to purchasers during the month of December. The prize chromos are divided into three series, viz: These buying \$5 at one time, each, will be entitled to one of the chromos in the first series; those buying \$3 worth to one in the second series; those buying \$1 worth to a chromo in the third series. There is to be no blanks. Every purchaser will receive a chromo. The goods are to be bought during the present month. Specimens of the prize chromos to be seen at the store.

STILL AHEAD!

BY A LARGE MAJORITY!

J. H. PLAUT & Bro.,

OFFERS THEIR IMMENSE

Stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

AND

Furnishing Goods,

At Astonishingly Low Prices!

The most desirable and complete stock

pleased on this market. The following

low prices are the order of the day:

DRY GOODS:

HEAVY BROWN DOMESTIC, at 9¢ per yard;

FINE SEA ISLAND DOMESTIC, yard

wide, 11¢ per yard; COTTON, 12¢ per yard;

COTTON BATING, 12¢ per yard; COTTON

LININGS, 4¢ per yard; COTTON GINGHAMS, 10¢ per yard;

Woolen and HICKORY SHIRTING, 10¢

per yard; 2,000 yards Plaid Linsey at 15¢, 20 and

25¢ per yard; 1,000 yards Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel,

at 25¢ per yard; White Linsey, for underwear, at 27¢, etc.

Extra Heavy White Shaker Flannel, at

50¢ per yard; 500 Pair Heavy Gray, (all wool) Blankets,

at 75¢ or \$1.50 per pair; 100 pair Large and Heavy White Blankets,

at \$2.75 per pair; 500 Blankets, very low;

Crim Black and Felt Skirts, cheaper than

elsewhere; Misses and Breakfast Shawls, at 25¢

and 50¢; 3,000 Yards Best makes of Jeans, 20¢

per yard, below present value; 1,000 Seamless Heavy Cotton Socks, at

25¢; An endless variety of white, plain and

colored, scarlet, blue and grey mixed,

plaid flannel, bought below the cost of

production, at the large manufacturers

sales in New York, and we offer them to

consumers at correspondingly low prices.

DRESS GOODS.

A large line of a popular brand of

Black and Colored Mohair—choice

goods at low prices. Black and colored Mohair—choice

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CITIZEN'S Meeting.

Purport to published call, a number

of citizens assembled at City Hall, Saturday

night last, to elect a Mayor.

The meeting was organized by electing

Dr. W. D. Corbett, Chairman, and Jno.

W. C. Bondurant, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to

be the consideration of the call to the

property of nominating a ticket for

Mayor and Councilmen, to properly

represent the material interest of the town.

Several citizens indulged in remarks as

to the propriety of conducting city

affairs, the reduction of city expenditures,

the necessity of improving the

main thoroughfares, etc., which were

generally approved.

A motion then prevailed that the meet-

ing proceed to select a candidate for

Mayor.

The names of Jno. A. Wilson, Geo. B.

Fraser, Chas. B. B. Randle, and Geo.

W. Warren, were put in nomination.

C. L. Randle and Geo. Warren, begged

that their names be withdrawn, which

was immediately acceded to.

The ballot was proceeded with between

Wilson, Fraser, and B. Randle, re-

sulting in the election of Jno. A. Wilson;

which on motion, was made unanimous,

with but one dissenting voice.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot

for Councilmen, which after numerous

nominations and repeated ballots, result-

ed in the choice of the following ticket:

W. D. Powell, J. C. Bondurant,

J. C. Bondurant, W. D. Porter, J. C.

Bondurant, S. N. White, and W. L. Gar-

dner. On motion, meeting adjourned.

W. D. CORBETT, Chair.

Jno. W. C. BONDURANT, Secy.

WANTED.

Corns, Hoof, Beef, Cattle, large fat

Cows, Pork Hogs, on foot or dressed.

Specialty of choice hams, long.

Would respectfully, but positively say

to the farmers that one who, we need

money, and if payment is deferred much

longer, will call a collecting officer to our

assistance. Call upon friends and

acquaintances. Respectfully, J. H. PLAUT & Bro.,

no. 24-1-1.

Announcement.

Having been selected by a number of

friends to deliver the address at the

meeting held in Hickman on Saturday night

last, and honored by that meeting as its choice

for the office of Mayor of Hickman for the

year 1877, (for which I here return

my sincere thanks) I have concluded to

announce myself as a candidate for said

office. In making this announcement, I

wish it distinctly understood, that I have

no desire to place myself in the position

of a candidate to further than a pledge

to give to the people of this community, as

I feel, I will faithfully and impartially

discharge the duties of the office, and

rigidly enforce the law and ordinances

of the city, without favor and without

fear. Respectfully, J. H. PLAUT & Bro.,

no. 24-1-1.

20 MULES WANTED.

Twenty medium mules wanted,

for which I will pay the highest market

price in cash. G. RICE

no. 24-1-1.

Fancy Dry Goods.

A large line of a popular brand of

Black and Colored Mohair—choice

goods at low prices. Black and colored Mohair—choice

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

HICKMAN KY, Dec. 5, 1876.

Council met in session—Councilmen

Harness, Stong, Mendenhall, Trout, and

Harness, present. Councilman

Harness, absent. Minutes of

proceeding meeting read

and approved. The chairman of the

finance committee presented the following

accounts as correct and recommended their

payment. On motion, ordered that checks be

drawn on Treasurer for above accounts.

The chairman of the street committee

presented the following account for work

on wharf as correct and recommended

their payment. On motion, ordered that

checks be drawn on Treasurer for above

accounts. The chairman of the finance

committee presented the following accounts

for work on levee as correct and recom-

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HICKMAN COURIER.

Published every week by
GEO. WARREN.
Office:
Clinton street, next door to N. P. Barnes
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BY STAIRS.

The Old Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$2.

FRIDAY, : : : : DEC. 8, 1876

SAMUEL RANDALL, of Pa., has been elected speaker of the House of Congress.

The Democratic town of Lebanon, Tenn., was surprised on a fair count, to find that three of the six Council men elected, were colored men.

The news of European war is eagerly and hopefully looked for by many. The price of grain is what's the matter.

PETER COOPER, says he believes in big majorities, whether it is for or against a man.

The Democrats will demand Tilden correspondent.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S message apologizes somewhat for military interference in South Carolina.

The Republican counting Board counted Louisiana for Hayes, by throwing out 10,000 Democratic votes. That's what they went there for.

The Northern Democrats are thoroughly aroused, united and determined, while the Republican column is breaking, and many influential leaders condemn the conspiracy to count Hayes in.

CONGRESS has sent investigating committees to Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, composed of Democrats and Republicans, to get the true facts officially before the country.

GRANT permitted the use of soldiers to assist the pretended "Joke" keeper of the South Carolina Legislature. Perhaps, after this, he may furnish them to town Councils in the South.

The hands of the South being tied, the settlement of this strange President imbrolio is left entirely to the good men of the North. Let every body keep cool, and all will work out peaceably and right in the end—soon enough, at least, to preserve free government on this continent—we hope.

The election troubles are tending to build up a strong monarchical party and that among the best class of citizens. Time has been when we were at the idea of a King, but the untold riddle of the party that happens to be in power, is causing serious thought about a Ruler, who can be above party corruption.

If Hayes accepts the Presidency, he will do so in the face of the belief of full half the voters of the Union that he obtained it through fraud and chicanery. The half million popular majority now against him will increase, and before his four years is out his whole Administration would sink into universal contempt. Only office holders in his own party will respect him.

NORTH CAROLINA gave Tilden 15,000 majority. The Republicans complain, because at the polls, are going to try and have the Tilden vote thrown out on the ground of "intimidation" and "fraud." The game will not win, and there has been abundance of Republican testimony as to the fairness of the election. Every State in the Union which went Democratic is claimed by the conspirators on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

Schurz' Plan.

Carl Schurz proposes, in view of the complications about the authority to count the Presidential vote, that the State Legislatures assemble before the 1st of March, and adopt a constitutional amendment vesting the sole authority to count the vote in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Democratic Legislatures probably will not fly into the adoption of this amendment as the Supreme Court as at present constituted is known to be quite as strongly partisan as any other body. The Democrats should stand on the law as it is so far as the present election is concerned. In future elections it might do to lodge this power with that tribunal. The people have elected Tilden, and it is Republican officials are to cheat us out of the Presidency, let them shoulder the responsibility before the people, and let no Democratic Legislature assist in popularizing the fraud.

A United Republican.

George Alfred Townsend, who is generally regarded as an extreme Republican, says that he has spent a good deal of time lately sounding public opinion, and gives the following as the result of his investigations: "The business depression has effected Republicans more than Democrats. With the Republicans, party feeling is well nigh extinct. These are generally business or professional people, upon whose affairs a crisis or suspense operates disastrously. They are already frightened and satisfied with a quarrel over the offices, and most of them regret that Tilden was not at once inaugurated. The publisher of the Graph, who has supported Hayes, says he would rather see Tilden President than any more fuss and suspense. The air seems to float the whisper that Tilden will succeed Grant." Of course George Alfred wouldn't talk in this way if he didn't positively know that Tilden had a decided majority of the electoral as well as an overwhelming majority of the popular vote.

An Ohio paper expresses the belief that Gov. Hayes "secretly applauds the treacherous course pursued by the Returning Boards of South Carolina and Louisiana."

THE LATEST. OREGON ELECTS TILDEN. Louisiana Counted for Hayes. The Republican Conspiracy Scouted.

Democratic Congress at Work.

The telegraphic news of yesterday announces that the Counting Board of Oregon issued the certificate of election to the Democratic elector, and that he met the college at the appointed hour and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. This gives Tilden the required 185 votes and makes his election certain, regardless of the vote of Louisiana, Florida, or South Carolina.

The Counting Board of Louisiana gave the vote to Hayes, and did so by throwing out the entire vote of Grant and East Feliciana parishes, and portions of East Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, Ouachita, Monroe, Morehouse, Desoto, Bossier, Franklin, Caliborne, and Calcasieu. In these parishes about 10,000 Democratic votes were thrown out on charges of intimidation. The address of the Northern Representatives who witnessed the election, printed in this number, should be read to understand the iniquity of their count.

In Florida, the same programme has no doubt been passed.

The decision in the Oregon case throws the conspiracy to elect Tilden out of its honest election by the count of those corrupt Counting Boards. Hayes is no doubt fairly entitled to the electoral vote of Oregon, but one of their electors being ineligible, the Governor nor any other power can make him eligible. The Republican misfortune in this instance is a just retribution for their sins and base frauds in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. They argue that, right or wrong, the action of a Counting Board must be accepted, and that there is no appeal from their decision. If there is no appeal from the Louisiana board, there is no appeal from the Oregon board. They can now take either horn of the dilemma they choose. If they appeal from the Oregon decision, the Democrats can appeal from the Louisiana decision. Their game is scouted, and ten days from now everybody will concede Tilden's election.

In the meantime, Congress, both Senate and House, have dispatched committees to Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, to investigate the recent elections. The committees are composed of both Democrats and Republicans. The decision in Oregon, however, has diverted the situation of that extreme excitement and imminent danger which heretofore surrounded it.

The country will now settle down to peaceful certainty that Tilden and Hendricks are the President and Vice President elect, and that the Congress Senate Committees will proceed with their work without the strain of national excitement around them.

The word "intimidation" is worth more to the Republican party than tens of thousands of honest voters to any other party. If the votes of whole counties and States are to be thrown out because A & B enter into conspiracy to "intimidate" each other, when will a party in power ever count itself out? It matters not, how the legal votes may be cast, a charge of "intimidation" false or true, so it suits the counters, off sets any majority.

COL. BACON'S VIEW OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SITUATION.—Under the caption of "A Colonel who Talks Too Much," the Cincinnati Commercial Washington correspondent has the following reference to Col. John M. Bacon:

The Democrats are in high glee to-night over utterances that have been publicly made within the last day or two by Colonel Bacon, of General Sherman's staff, with reference to the South Carolina situation. He is quoted as saying that, in a recent investigation made by him, he found that the election in that State was free and peaceable; that Hampton was undoubtedly elected, as were also the Tilden electors, and that if an effort should be made to use the Federal troops against the Hamptonites, they would refuse to fire upon them. Or, in other words, would fire over their heads. If these statements are true, the Colonel has been rather more valuable and reserved than is usual in army officers in public conversation with reference to political affairs. It is also stated that the Colonel has made statements similar to the foregoing in an official report to General Sherman.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The last dispatch that Russia has determined on war with Turkey at all hazards. Notwithstanding the armistice, and the conference of all the powers at Constantinople, and the efforts to begin, Russia goes ahead concentrating her forces, mobilizing her various army corps, planting torpedoes in front of all her ports on the Baltic and the Black sea, and making all preparations as if she were determined to force her way to the conference should come to naught. One of the most striking special cablegrams in connection with the European international diplophony, is one to the effect that certain adventurous American shipowners have already applied to Russia for letters of marque and reprisal against the commercial marine of Great Britain. This looks like the privateering business was going to open out very lively the moment the first gun is fired in the great Russo-Turkish British war. England had better think two or three times before she again draws her sword in behalf of the "sick man."

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR FISHERMEN.—We are authorized to state upon the experience of Gen. George B. Crittenden of this city, who is well known through this region as one of our most ardent disciples of "old Jack Walton," that two table minnow bucket will keep minnows alive for an indefinite period of time—certainly for three or four days—before they begin to die. This information is imparted for the benefit of fishermen who are so many in Kentucky and elsewhere in the Union, and will certainly prove most valuable to them.

Frankfort Yeoman.

The Northern Representatives. After Hearing all the Evidence What they say.

They Count Louisiana for Tilden.

These distinguished gentlemen were elected by the National Democracy to be present at New Orleans, to witness the Republican Board make a fair count. It will be noted that they are not all partisan Democrats, but for the most part independent Republicans now supporting Tilden. Their statement, as honest men and men who were present, hearing all the evidence on both sides, will go a long way towards convincing the Northern public that Tilden carried Louisiana fairly and squarely.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New Orleans, Dec. 1.—To the People of the United States: On the 21st of November, I arrived here, in casting about for approaches to the officials who control the election of this State, we discovered that they were all of one political party, and that the governor had an army of men, but Republican supervisors of elections, and that the returning officers constituting the State board were of the same political school. In view of the fact that the Republican Board of Canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 14th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us. This conference was declined, but we nevertheless have reasons to believe that to this correspondence may be attributed the invitation to us on the 18th ult. by the Returning Board, to attend and witness the proceedings. Through this courtesy, and the services of a competent stenographer, we became possessed of all the essential facts developed on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statements of votes made by the commissioners of election at each place of voting in the State. From these statements it appears that the Tilden electors received the following votes:

McNary.....85,712
Wheeler.....85,712
Barnes.....85,712
Cobb.....85,712

The Hayes electors received the following votes, namely:

Kellogg.....77,023
Joseph.....77,023
Marks.....77,023
Brewster.....77,023

The result of the vote for President electors, as disclosed on the face of the returns opened by the Returning Board in our presence, was as follows:

For the Tilden Electors.
McNary.....82,238
Wheeler.....82,238
Barnes.....82,238
Cobb.....82,238

For the Hayes Electors.
Kellogg.....77,023
Joseph.....77,023
Marks.....77,023
Brewster.....77,023

It must be noted that the returns of the Tilden electors were not opened until the day after the election. But in Louisiana a trial has been set up, which on former occasions has overthrown the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and for which the power now claimed in the discretion of change the result of the popular vote at the recent election. In view, however, of the returns and the law and facts which should control the Returning Board, with which we have made ourselves familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that the result shown by the votes actually cast can not be changed with out the palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the Returning Board, and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been committed in some instances on the part of officers conducting the election and in making the returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other; and as to intimidation, violence, or other illegal acts preparing a free and fair election, there is evidence both sides, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances, the acts of violence proceeded from mere lawlessness, as in the case of Harry and Eliza Pickens, and had no connection with politics. It is a significant fact that in the parishes where it is alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, the total vote of such parishes was as large as at any time heretofore, and in the whole State is 15,000 above any vote heretofore cast. An honest and fair canvass of the returns, even under Louisiana law, can not but materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns. JOHN M. PALMER, LYMAN TUMBLER, GEORGE W. SMITH, GEORGE W. JULIAN, H. H. WATSON.

Washington News.

If there is excitement in Washington it does not appear on the surface. Everything is jangling along in the old way. An evening at the White House reveals General and Mrs. Grant entering their friends without any change in demeanor to Democrats or Republicans. If there are intrigues and conspiracy going on, it must be up stairs in the President's Cabinet, and in broad daylight the afternoon and evening are devoted to recreation and social life. Apart from the irritation produced by the knowledge that troops are being moved here and there, the community is quite delighted by the acquisition of so many agreeable gentlemen. It gives promise of more gaiety and festivity than were anticipated last week, the gentlemen who have managed the two German clubs for several years met and organized. A series of entertainments will soon be announced.

Our capital is likely to resemble Brussels before the battle of Waterloo. I say before, and hope the resemblance there ends, and that we shall never know a Waterloo.

The Chicago Times says Gen. Ruler lied on Grant's account and Grant is turned up on Ruler's account. The military aspect to be lying around loose, like Tom Jones' milk.

THE HERALD'S WARNING. The Honest Masses of the Party Divided With Fraud.

New York Herald.

In New Orleans prominent men who have just been there say the attitude of the Democrats is absolutely quiet and orderly; they await in confidence the justice of the North.

Let them have patience and confidence. The North, the Northern Republican party, is not making a comprehension of the situation. This is not a matter in which the Democrats can usefully act. The initiative does not belong to them; their part is to wait in patience, in absolute order and quiet. The chief duty of the crisis falls upon the Republican masses. They are honest and sensible, and they will not tolerate wrong or trickery, or even the appearance of wrong in this manner. It is for them to demand, and we believe they will demand, in public meetings, not only or merely an honest count, but such measures as will insure the integrity of the count. It is for them to demand that there is no taint of suspicion about it. Unless we greatly mistake the temper and attitude of the Republican masses they will make themselves heard and their influence felt to the end and very soon. As we write we have before us a private letter from one of the leading Republicans of Massachusetts, who writes: "What think you of the result of the election in Louisiana? It has been the first time since the Civil War that the honest masses of the party have become within the last week objects of suspicion to their own party and the public, equally with the returning boards in whose proceedings and operations they are involved, and that unless they at once and conspicuously condemn and oppose themselves to all trickery and to everything which bears even the faintest odor of fraud, the party will be ruined. The honest masses of the party will rise up in public meetings all over the country to denounce them."

The Republican party is not made up of a great mass of honest, honorable, patriotic men, and these will not tolerate what would make them hang their heads with shame; they will not tolerate what would make them, in a word, a laughing stock to the country. The Republican party is not made up of a great mass of honest, honorable, patriotic men, and these will not tolerate what would make them, in a word, a laughing stock to the country. The Republican party is not made up of a great mass of honest, honorable, patriotic men, and these will not tolerate what would make them, in a word, a laughing stock to the country.

An American Co-Operative Community.

About two years ago, the Black River, rising one night without warning, swept away a tiny factory at Springfield, Vermont, U. S., managed by a Mr. Ellis, who had invested the bulk of his savings in the concern, and found himself suddenly a poor man again. He had long believed that working people could probably be the experiment of a new social system, and he had been giving practical proof of his faith in co-operation. Four good workmen, who had saved a few dollars, were found willing to make the experiment of a new social system, and he had been giving practical proof of his faith in co-operation. Four good workmen, who had saved a few dollars, were found willing to make the experiment of a new social system, and he had been giving practical proof of his faith in co-operation.

The wires are down, and hence the slowness of news from Florida—but no matter, it's all right any how.

Bondurant & Drewry,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding,
Commission Merchants,
HICKMAN, KY.

AGENTS FOR
Ohio River Salt Company.
A LARGE supply of SALT, LIME, AND CEMENT, and heavy
GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, etc., constantly on hand.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its
natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which, once applied, restores the hair to its original color, and keeps it so. It is a perfect hair restorer, and is the only one of the kind. It is a perfect hair restorer, and is the only one of the kind. It is a perfect hair restorer, and is the only one of the kind.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Grant has issued his farewell message to the Congress of the United States. There are no striking features in it, except it may be his omission to discuss the issues of the modified Presidential election.

We don't know that the most ultra partisan Democrat can object to anything in it. He is perhaps muddled himself, as the people are, as to the result of the election. If the President has, as many good people fear, any meditated programme for overthrowing the popular election and making himself the beneficiary of the muddle, he carefully conceals any indication of such purpose.

Upon the contrary, one would be impressed with the seeming fairness which characterizes his action. Grant is a soldier, and habituated to the use of the military, and hence may not appreciate the just cause of alarm occasioned by Gen. Ruler's action in South Carolina. Grant never has been accused of being a statesman, and perhaps many errors can be attributed to this fact. Thousands of people believe that Grant has suffered his great office to be used for corrupt partisan purposes, and that he has been more the President of the party than of the people of the United States.

The President announces his purpose to retire from public life, and modestly refers to the many errors which have attended his Administration, and begs the charitable consideration of his fellow countrymen. The partisan feeling of this day can not perhaps view his request impartially. His experience has taught us all, however, that the public man we hate to-day, we may honor to-morrow, and vice versa. The day may come when the generous objection we now hold against Grant may be obliterated by the eclair of our popular favor. So it was with Lincoln, Greeley, Johnson, and an innumerable number of prominent leaders on the one side and on the other. There is no Democrat now but reveres the memory of Clay—no old Whig but extols the merits of Jackson. So it goes—history is a way the idea now.

The few months more of Grant's of field life will do much to the reaching of his future fame. Full one-half of his countrymen have suspected his purpose to hold on to the reins of government, to establish himself as the permanent ruler, and the massing of troops at Washington and the unexplained movements of the Southern States, has served to strengthen these suspicions. The next sixty days will develop the facts of all these fears. The whole truth is full one-half the American people are afraid of Grant and they are not to complain to him that they are. They are afraid that he might use his great power, prestige, and ability to subvert the liberties of the country. The next sixty days may prove these fears not well founded.

The Republican propose to investigate Georgia because it gave 80,000 majority for Tilden. It is all right for Iowa, Massachusetts and other Northern States, to give Republican majorities, but if the Democrats do, it is prima facie evidence that somebody has been "intimidated." Oh how they do hate to give up their offices!

Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida are to be investigated. They should investigate a few Northern States also requiring future elections for President to be by a direct vote of the people will pass and we think should.

The wires are down, and hence the slowness of news from Florida—but no matter, it's all right any how.

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President Grant has issued his farewell message to the Congress of the United States. There are no striking features in it, except it may be his omission to discuss the issues of the modified Presidential election.

We don't know that the most ultra partisan Democrat can object to anything in it. He is perhaps muddled himself, as the people are, as to the result of the election. If the President has, as many good people fear, any meditated programme for overthrowing the popular election and making himself the beneficiary of the muddle, he carefully conceals any indication of such purpose.

Upon the contrary, one would be impressed with the seeming fairness which characterizes his action. Grant is a soldier, and habituated to the use of the military, and hence may not appreciate the just cause of alarm occasioned by Gen. Ruler's action in South Carolina. Grant never has been accused of being a statesman, and perhaps many errors can be attributed to this fact. Thousands of people believe that Grant has suffered his great office to be used for corrupt partisan purposes, and that he has been more the President of the party than of the people of the United States.

The President announces his purpose to retire from public life, and modestly refers to the many errors which have attended his Administration, and begs the charitable consideration of his fellow countrymen. The partisan feeling of this day can not perhaps view his request impartially. His experience has taught us all, however, that the public man we hate to-day, we may honor to-morrow, and vice versa. The day may come when the generous objection we now hold against Grant may be obliterated by the eclair of our popular favor. So it was with Lincoln, Greeley, Johnson, and an innumerable number of prominent leaders on the one side and on the other. There is no Democrat now but reveres the memory of Clay—no old Whig but extols the merits of Jackson. So it goes—history is a way the idea now.

The few months more of Grant's of field life will do much to the reaching of his future fame. Full one-half of his countrymen have suspected his purpose to hold on to the reins of government, to establish himself as the permanent ruler, and the massing of troops at Washington and the unexplained movements of the Southern States, has served to strengthen these suspicions. The next sixty days will develop the facts of all these fears. The whole truth is full one-half the American people are afraid of Grant and they are not to complain to him that they are. They are afraid that he might use his great power, prestige, and ability to subvert the liberties of the country. The next sixty days may prove these fears not well founded.

The Republican propose to investigate Georgia because it gave 80,000 majority for Tilden. It is all right for Iowa, Massachusetts and other Northern States, to give Republican majorities, but if the Democrats do, it is prima facie evidence that somebody has been "intimidated." Oh how they do hate to give up their offices!

Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida are to be investigated. They should investigate a few Northern States also requiring future elections for President to be by a direct vote of the people will pass and we think should.

The wires are down, and hence the slowness of news from Florida—but no matter, it's all right any how.

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RUDOLPH GLAZIER,
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